

# JULES VERNE'S FANCY OUTDONE IN FACT

The Modern Submarine Accomplishes More Than the Mythical Boat Which Traveled Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea in a Novel



The prophetic spirit of Jules Verne, who wrote "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," several decades ago, was criticized in those days as visionary in the extreme. The submarine was considered in the light of an impossibility.

It was a toy to play with, but not a machine to fight with. In fact, it was a sufficient feat in itself for a boat to dive beneath the waves like a dolphin and return to the surface. To add fighting qualities to such a machine was asking too much, but all these things have been accomplished. All Jules Verne imagined has come true; yes, more than true, for the submarine in this present war is the terror of the sea.

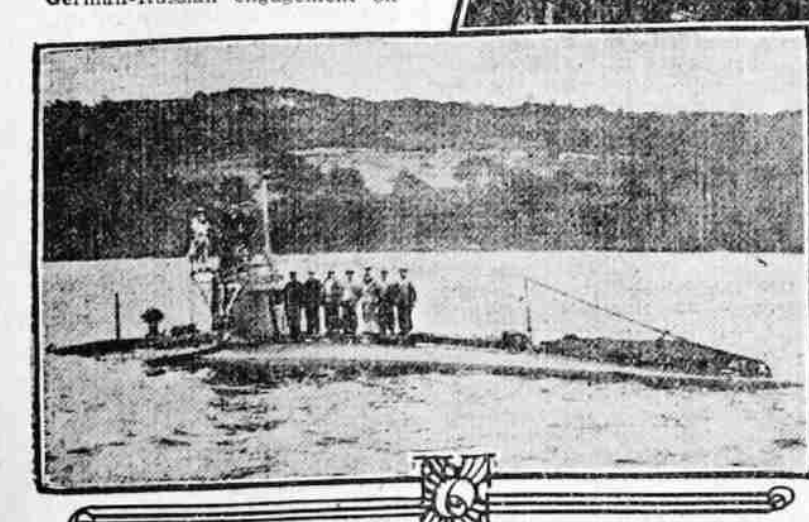
Only the other day a report was brought of the sinking of three British cruisers, representing millions of dollars in money, by a single submarine, much less valuable. Is war on the water to be revolutionized? Will the fighting fleets of the future fight their battles in the submarine depths far from the eye of man and away from the range of the movie machine?

War is changing rapidly from the glorious spectacular hand-to-hand fighting of the olden times with the non-combatants on the side lines to a terrible machine conflict, with the men engaged in the battle nothing but mere cogs of the machine. The war lords of old classed their fighting men as pawns, but the fighting lords of today class them as cogs. War is surely losing much of its glory, for what shall it profit a sailor if he must descend into the deep to fight and die there without any one seeing his heroism?

At the time of this writing it might be well to figure up the more important losses of ships so far in the war. While no great naval battles are figured in this report, yet the loss is enormous, representing a terrific waste of treasure. Before this article is published the loss will be increased enormously.

## LIST OF LOSSES OF FIGHTING SHIPS.

Here is the list:  
German-Russian engagement off



Aland Islands, two Russian ships lost.  
German mine-layer Konigen Luise sunk by British torpedo boat Lancelo in North Sea.  
German torpedo boat sunk off Gedser Light by boiler explosion.  
British cruiser Amphion sunk in North Sea by mine.  
German submarine sunk by British cruisers in North Sea.  
German cruisers Goeben and

**AT TOP**—A submarine rising to rescue sailors left in a small boat to the mercy of the waves. Right—A trawler blown up by an unseen enemy. Views of various types of submarines.

Breslau sold to Turkey to escape capture.

Austrian battleship Zerknyi and three other Austrian warships sunk in Adriatic by French fleet.

Unarmed German dreadnaught reported ashore and out of action at Trondhjem, Norway.

German cruiser Magdeburg ashore in Gulf of Finland, attacked by Russian warships and blown up.

German converted commerce destroyer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by British cruiser High Flier off west coast of Africa.

Two German cruisers and two de-

they afterwards sank in the Kiel Canal.

British torpedo gunboat Speen sunk by mine North Sea.

British light cruiser Pathfinder sunk by German submarine in North Sea; 246 lives lost.

British cruiser Warrior reported stranded in Mediterranean after fight with German cruiser.

British converted cruiser Oceanic wrecked off north coast of Scotland; all of crew saved.

German light cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine; two casualties.

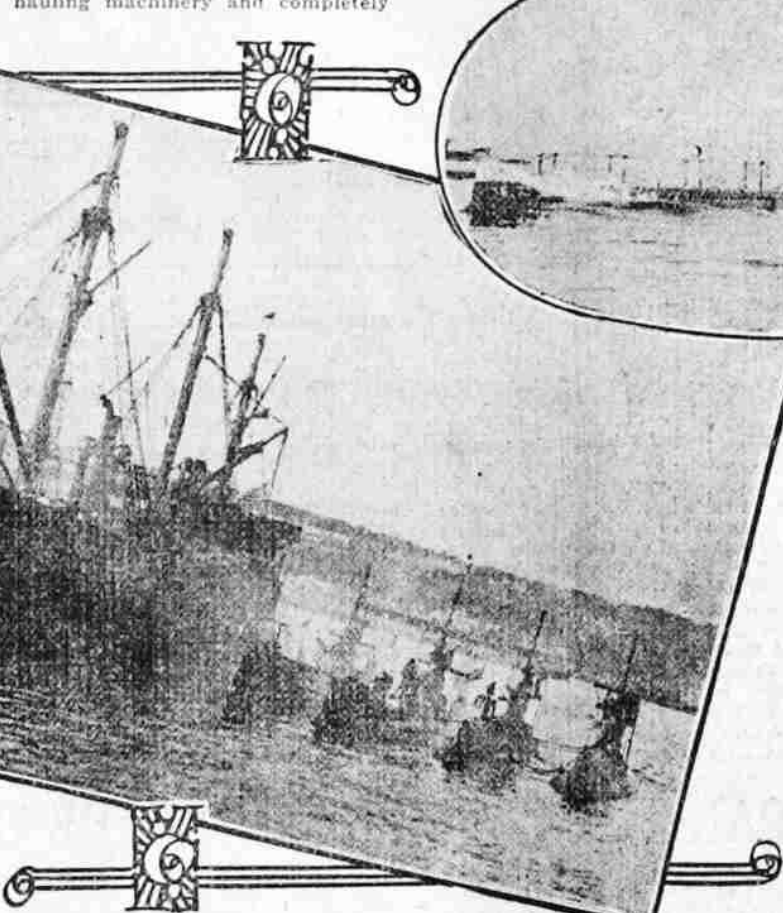
German converted cruiser, supposedly Kap Trafalgar or Berlin sunk by British converted cruiser Carmania off east coast of South America.

British training ship Flamingo II foundered in gale in English Channel. Twenty-one drowned.

Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis reported damaged in Adriatic.

Austrian submarine A. E. 1 sunk. No details.

British light cruiser Pegasus caught in Zanzibar Harbor overhauling machinery and completely



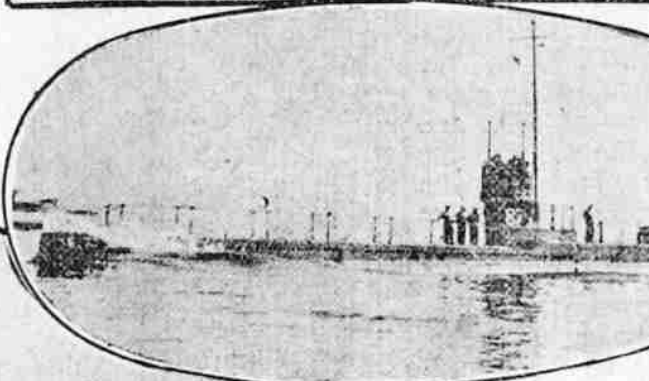
disabled by German cruiser Konigsberg. British loss 25 killed, 80 wounded.

German armed surveying ship Mowe sunk by British cruiser Pegasus.

Three British cruisers sunk by a submarine in the North Sea.

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN SUBMARINE FIGHTING.

The list does not show accurately the value of the submarine because many of the reports are incomplete and the work of the submarine as a protective measure is incalculable. A warship does not dare enter a harbor where there is a possibility of the presence of submarines. The German navy, though inferior in strength, easily held the English navy from attack for a long period by the dread of the submarines.



There is another point, which must be taken into consideration in the discussion of submarines. In straight hand to hand fighting above the sea level, the conquering battle-ships rescue the survivors, picking them from the water. The submarine does nothing of the kind. The London Globe, dealing with the sinking of the three cruisers by submarines, says:  
"Our fleet is necessarily exposed to these dangers. It has to wait upon the pleasure of the enemy. It dare not wait too far away, because the North Sea is small and could be quickly traversed by hostile fleets. The risks must be run and we need not fear that our men will shrink before them. Nevertheless, death dealt by an unseen hand is the most detestable of all."

correspondent of the Chronicle quotes Dougherty thus:

"Suddenly I heard a great crash, and looking in the direction of it, saw the Aboukir keeling over and going down rapidly."

"We came to the conclusion that she had been struck by a torpedo and kept a sharp lookout for these craft, while steaming to assist the Aboukir. The Hogue also was closing in toward the sinking ship with the object of assisting the crew, who were dropping into the water, when we heard a second crash. As the Hogue began to settle we knew that she also had been torpedoed."

"We drew near and at that moment some one shouted:

"Look out, sir, there is a submarine on your portboard."

"I saw her. She was about 400 yards away. She showed only a little above the water. I took careful aim at her. A 12-pound shot went over by about two yards. That gave me the range."

"I fired again and hit the top. Then the submarine went down. The men standing by shouted:

unnecessary for us to buy foreign sugar."

"Two-thirds of 1 per cent of the improved land in this area is all that would be required to accomplish this result. More than that acreage lies idle, absolutely unused, every year."

"From this it can be seen that devoting the proposed 2,339,000 acres to sugar-beet production would have an utterly insignificant effect in reducing the acreage of other crops. If they were grown in properly considered rotation with any of these crops, except cotton and rice, the effect of the beets in increasing the yield of the others would be much more than counterbalanced the acreage taken from the latter."

The United States and Great Britain are the chief sugar importing countries. Each takes from foreign lands about 2,000,000 tons of raw sugar a year. Great Britain has been buying from Europe, chiefly from Germany and Austria, about 1,500,000 tons of beet sugar, the production of which in Europe last year was 7,235,000 tons, as follows:

Germany	2,733,000
Russia	1,750,000
Austria-Hungary	1,710,000
France	800,000
Belgium	230,000
Servia	7,000

Total 7,235,000

Opposing armies have fought forward and back across the principal sugar producing areas of both France and Belgium at the time the crop would be nearly ready for gathering.

In Germany sugar beets are grown largely in Prussia, in Austria chiefly in Hungary and Bohemia. Sugar beets are cultivated in many parts of Russia, but very generally in Poland.

When war came Great Britain was quick to cover her food requirements. She saw her usual supply of beet sugar from fighting Europe cut off. Immediately she jumped into the raw sugar market and bought cane sugar from Cuba and Java destined for the American

"She's hit, sir," and then they let out a great cheer as the submarine sank, and while she was going down two German sailors floated up from her, both swimming hard.

"Our captain was on the bridge, and in those critical moments he spoke some words of advice to the crew."

"Keep cool, my lads; keep cool," he said in a steady voice.

That was the last I saw of Captain Johnson.

"The Germans were discharging torpedoes at us while the water was thick with drowning men. Although I personally observed five submarines, and although the guns pegged at them, only one was hit as far as I know."

"Our ship sunk about 7:45, and when I dropped into the sea, clinging to a bit of wood, there were men all around me. Their spirit was splendid. We shouted cheery messages to one another."

"I was afloat in the sea four hours and then the destroyers hove in sight. Numbers of men were near me."

Fighting by submarines is much like an Indian ambush. The submarines are invisible except for a small view piece or sometimes a conning tower. A pipe for a look-out with the rays of light reflected by mirrors shows the location of the fleet about to be attacked.

That enables the crew of the submarine to see, though under water.

## Sugar in America.

A statement just issued by the Department of Agriculture, says the United States has ability to produce every pound of sugar consumed by the American people.

The department announces there are nineteen States which have been demonstrated to be well adapted to the growing of sugar beets. These States are California, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming. These States contain more than 2,000,000 farms and more than 278,000,000 acres of improved lands.

"If one farmer in four of these States," says the Agricultural Department bulletin, "were to plant a three-acre patch and give it the care that could readily be bestowed upon so small a plot, it would be

markets. It is estimated by Willett & Grak of New York that such initial purchases of raw sugar by Great Britain, taken and contracted for, total 500,000 tons and that she will, within a year, take three times that much more raw sugar, buying it in keen competition with the United States.

## To Build a House.

If you are going to build a new house or remodel an old one any one who has been through the mill will advise you to be sure that you have twice as much money as you think you will need. This is good but annoying advice.

A more hopeful word comes from a recent builder who for a year before her new house was built kept a scrap book of suggestions. Two scrap books, in fact, one of notes and one of pictures. The book of notes was divided into so many pages for each room. For instance, there was the heading "Kitchen," and underneath was noted any practical or attractive ideas pertaining to kitchens that the owner had observed.

"All shelves must be at or below the level of the eyes, so that dust cannot collect unnoticed."

"Rubber mats used before the table and sink are the easiest for the feet."

Then came "Pantry" with this suggestion:

"Back opening to refrigerator so it may be filled from the porch."

"Window slides into the kitchen."

Room was given space for notes on decoration and ideas.

In the other scrapbook were kept illustrations and photographs of windows, doorways, furniture, curtain arrangements, staircases, gardens—anything that might prove helpful of the new house.

The result was that when the house finally came to be built the owner knew exactly when a cupboard was to be built, what kind she wanted, when the kitchen was designed, what she knew in every detail what made for convenience, and throughout the house there was not a room to which her attention had not been given.

## Classical.

A young couple were sitting in the concert cafe and listening attentively to the orchestra. "What's that they're playing?" he asked. "Aren't you ashamed?" she answered. "Not to recognize that! Why, that's Handel's Tasso!"